Karm and Household. Grass as a Renovator of the Soll. eatest benefits; but it is fast approach-tit, namely, the benefit of grass, both as orage plant, and as a renovator of the t. We have a two-fold benefit THE age has not yet developed one of its and each is important. It is this, more g else, that improves our soil. reat is this advantage that it is fast becoming universal, so far at least as it is practicable. Dairies are being multiplied, and rapidly, not only from the benefit which results from their product—which is equal, perhaps, to that of grain, and superior in many localities—but for the milk at night, after the milk at night, after the milk through the night, never allowing the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swill should never be permitted to get stale. Slop feed should be fed often to the milk at night, after the milk at night, after the milk through the night, never allowing the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swill should never be permitted. great is this advantage that it is fast beeffect upon the soil; this is never uncertain, but may be relied upon at all times.

And it is the right kind of improvement:

And it is what the soil has grown, and will eaten up at once. Slop feed will make eaten up at once, Slop feed will make larger hogs than dry feed. After the plg tually—half a season will do it effectually—half a season will prepare it (the roots) for use. How readily we change a sod for the reception of seed in the fall. begins to change from grow again; and it is readily converted into plant food; a season will do it effecroots) for use. How readily we change a will not bear much strong food until he sod for the reception of seed in the fall.

It is but simply plowing, and then wait- which will be known by his voice. In the ing but a few months and the work is West, where hogs are raised on a large done, the soil is improved. There has scale, but one litter should be raised from done, the soil is improved. There has been no saving of manure, no drawing: a sow in a year, and the sow should have no agreeding, etc. All is in the soil them in the month of May or June. The sow should run to grass, and may be fed on corn. The pigs should suck them as long improve and keep up our land. For many rears continued (and with profit mean-but little care, and they getage so that they while) the improvement is almost miracu-will winter well on corn. None but while) the improvement is almost miracu-ous, and most delightful to witness. And breeders should try to get more than one we may grow our grasses as strong as we please; use what manure we please. It will require too much care for the farmer will but thicken the sod; add fertility.

One litter can be got in April and another ooth in the manure and in the sod, so that in September or October following, fro according to the benefit (and not the loss) one sow, but the spring pigs will have f the one will be the improvement of the be weaned from four to six weeksold, and fed on clear sour milk for two or three other. This is the beauty of the opera-tion, getting first the good, and then the improvement, a good also, and in propor-tion to the first. A very heavy, old sod, weeks after weaning, and fed often. New milk once a day will keep them from scouring. Sour milk is better than new milk.

New milk will first make the pig costive,
then scour him. It will curdle in his
stomach, but sour milk will not. The late that has received more or less manure, is perhaps unexcelled for most crops—perhaps for all crops—for we have never seen any ill effects, but only good, from the use of the sod. It is particularly grateful to fruit trees, the smaller fruits, grapevines, etc., and ranks with leaf-mould, chipfall pigs should suck the sows as long as they will, and the sows should be fed on warm siop feed, and fed often. The slop can be warmed by pouring hot water into the swill tub. A breeding sow should never be fed much dry corn. She will get foundered on it and spoiled.—Prairie manure, weedings of the garden, etc. For corn we think there is no manure equal to it in a good season. We think so benure, strong manure of any kind benefit corn ; corn is a strong feeder. still sod is the reliance—in the old set-tled portions of the country practiced largely. It is curious that vegetable will crack. Such soil requires sand. But onaceous—manure should have such an influence—an influence great in proporas sand is too expensive to apply, othe means will have to be resorted to. tion to what it seems to possess. Thus a few leaves have a perceptible effect upon the grape-vine. A good coat of leaves ap-plied in the fall—covered slightly with soil—will give a yield the ensuing season that can hardly be credited to the leaves alone. Yet such is the fact. Let vegeta-ble manure be applied to the Wilson straw-berry, and a similar effect will take place. Now, a sod has depth, and therefore quangrain, &c. Peas will mellow the soil. So These can all be applied without any diffi-culty, not being hoed crops that require tity and richness. There is much more of it than of the thickest coat of manure we fine tiliage.

A stiff soil turned up in the fall and It would pay to raise sod, aside from its benefit as a grass, merely to enrich. It is hence that sod is becoming so general. But sod should be treated prop-You can bury it too deeply. thereafter, is turned down, show an im grain or for grass no one would turn it in deep, but plow shallow, just turning the sward well, with some mellow soil to cover the roots. This will keep the richness at plowing when dry enough (and usu-ally in the fall) to keep it in good condithe top where it is wanted. For corn, there is a deeper furrow; the sod is put where the roots of the corn, which ex-tend downward, will appropriate it, and fermenting process heating the soil, and extending its effect upward toward the roots as if to invite them. They soon reach this bed of rotted vegetation; this, when sod is plowed in the spring, as is the most successful practice. For fruit other insects are provided, as every body knows, with feelers or antenna. These trees sod has a high reputation—and it deserves it. Here it may be put in as far are, in fact, most delicate organs of touch, warning of dangers, and serving the anias the plow will admit, or may be worked through the soil; either will do, only let there be a stiff, old sod. Sod loosens the soil, mellows it. It is just the reverse of conversation. A strong hive of bees will contain thirroot of clever will loosen; and roots of the in order to be assured of the presence of their queen, touches her every day with other below and above. Hence one its antenne. Should the queen die or be advantage of using the two in connection, removed, the whole colony disperse thema practice universal in New York and

the making .- Journal of Agriculture. Preserving Green Corn for Winter.

other places. If on such a soil, thoroughly

rich, fermenting manures added, as is sometimes done, the greatest results are

effected. The soil is thoroughly mellow-if drained, either artificially or other-

of pabulum, and will grow anything. Such soils are the soils that are needed;

and we can make them, and with profit in

-well enriched with the right kind

THE canning of corn in families so gen erally fails that we cannot recommend the The next best thing to canned corn is that which is properly dried. The first essential is good corn, and the next is to dry it carefully before it gets too old. Mrs. M. L. Gage, of Ross county, Ohio, communicates the following sensible ideas

about preparing it:
"It is a wonder that so few should have any thing but field corn for table use; and for drying there is a still greater contrast between the common field corn and the garden varieties. I have been used for years to drying corn. Boil the green ears a minute or two, just to harden the milk. then cut from the cob and spread on a cloth in the sun for two days, taking it in at night; it will then keep anywhere. When cooked, it is better to soak it a few hours, and boil in the same water. In cold weather all that is wanted for a week or two may be wet. It cooks quicker and tastes better. A little milk and flour boiled in is almost as good as cream. I have not given up drying corn, but for two years past I have put some down in salt, which gives another variety, and is more quickly prepared. At first I had difficulty in freshening it, and then it was comparatively tasteless, but now I boil the corn in one water a minute or two, turn the water off, add a few sliced pota-toes, boil until they are done, drain off the water, and add cream or butter. We think this preparation tastes more like summer corn than the dried corn does. In salting, I cut the green corn without boiling, and pack it, alternating, one pint of corn and a small handful of salt. When the vessel is about full put on a cover that will fit down to the corn, and place a small weight on it, as it must be kept under the orine which it makes from its own juice have, for the past two years, been canning green corn with tomatoes. I use about one-fourth part corn, cooking the two together. I have never heard of but one case where green corn canned by itself did not spall, but corn and tomatoes canned together is a perfect success."—Am.

Pigs in Summer.

FROM a late circular from John Haight, our well-known swine breeder, of Du Page county, we take the following on the above

mer is the time to make pork making it in winter is much like runnin making it in winter is much like running a boat against wind and tide; it requires too much food to keep up the animal heat. If hogs have pienty of grass in summer, and about half the corn they will cat, they will fatten rapidly; and my belief is that three pounds of pork can be made from less grain in this way than one pound can be in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the corn. Hogs will never melt in summer, however fat, if they can have access to water and mud to lie in. Mud is ve bad for hogs in cool or cold weather. Mud is very absorbs too much animal heat. Milk is a very cooling drink and almost indispensable to raising young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months will first be contive, then they will scour. They will begin to rub against everything thair off. Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will begin to form on tham I and the more of the corn and meal they sat, the poorer of the corn and meal they sat, the poorer of the corn and meal they sat, the poorer of the corn and the driver seeing a gentleman in black.

It the country had begin to form on them I and the more of the corn and the driver seeing a gentleman in black.

It the country is the sum of the country and can't all sum of the country and can't all sum of the country are sum of the poorer of the country had begin to form on them I and the more of the country had begin to form on them I and the more of the country had begin to form on them I and the more of the country had begin to form on them I are refer to Appoint to App ill first be costive, then they will scour.

they will get. The best thing that can be him, found his name was Miller, told him his errand, and finally took him on board done for a pig in this condition, is to give him a thorough washing in warm rain water or sour milk; sour milk is best. Coarse flour or middlings from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable and to Bahway, where he preached for the Methodists, though he is a Baptist preacher. The Baptists soon after found another gentleman of the name of Miller, also slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs, except bread and milk. Bread is good for very young pigs, because it has been leavened. Food has to ferment bewalking by the depot, and took him to their church in Rahway, where he gave them a good sermon. Hoth parties were pleased, which is more than can usually be fore it will digest, and if fed to a youn pig before fermented, it will overtask hi stomach and spell him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours in them. The middlings should be put with the milk at night, after the feeding has been done, and allowed to be in the milk through the night, never al-

Reclaiming Harsh Soll.

Some soil is hard - clay-bound -an

be elements are the best ameliorate

Next in order, and of great consequence

cropping the land with certain kinds of

lover, will, when the sward, a few year

Language of Insects.

A most singular discovery is that of the

A strong hive of bees will contain thir

This antennal power of communication

nal language, brings it to the caterpillar

Still these two are perhaps unable to per-form the task of moving it. They will

aid in the case of a double mistake, and all enjoyed the joke when it was known how much their sectarianism had been in danger without receiving any actual dam

Mental and Manual Labor.

Phor. Housiron of Trinity College, Jublin, has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative y mental and manual labor. According these chemical estimates, two hours of severe mental study abstract from the hu man system as much vital strength as is taken from it by an entire day of mere hand-work. This fact, which seems to rest upon strictly scientific laws, show that the men who do brain work should be careful, first, not to overtask themselve by continuous exertion; and secondly that they should not omit to take physics exertion on a portion of each day, suffi-cient to restore the equilibrium between the nervous and the muscular systems.— Med. and Surg. Reporter.

"At the Point of the Bayonet,"

EVERY day makes it plainer that th boses to submit to the public judgment is his campaign is not one of administration nerely, but of absolute and forcible revo lition. It proposes to reverse all the national legislation of the last three years, to subvert the reconstruction which the country has approved, to disperse organ-ized State governments by the bayonet by the same means to reinstate those who for the highest crime against the Common wealth have been temporarily disfrar chised; to deprive hundreds of thousands of new citizens of the ballot, and thrust them back into a semi-enslayed condition —a project which can not be accomplished but by the most sanguinary measures. Proclaiming a wholly arbitrary test of citizenship in color-a test involving caste and inconceivable injustice, which curbraces the entire disaffected class, and ex-cludes a large body of the loyal people t announces that if its claim is disregarded it will appeal to "physical force," and place its candidate in the White House at the point of the bayonet.

One of these (and the foremost) is, to plow in the fall or early winter-plow dry. It will not be forgotten that the party which thus enters into a political campuign with a loud threat of civil war is the one that has previously made the same threat and fulfilled it to the letter. In 1860 the At the same time lime may be applied to Democratic orators said that "the South' could not be expected to submit to the election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1856 Mr. Fill-more, absurdly called Conservative, had said the same thing in view of the election of Mr. Fremont. It was not bravado vill buckwheat. And so will clover Whatever the Northern portion of the party may have thought or intended well limed, the lime harrowed in, followed by a crop of peas, and sown in the fall to the Southern portion was sincere and re solved; and it was that portion which had entirely controlled the party and dictated its policy, because it was the positive ele

rovement that amounts to a complete This history repeats itself. In 1864 the change. The land now is in a fair worka order, and needs but manure and positive element was the Copperhead majority represented by Mr. Vallandig-ham, Mr. Vallandigham made the Demotion. Of all things, a clay soil is the most critical to manage.—Colman's Rural cratic platform of that year, which was merely a proposal to succor the rebellion and secure its success. In any event it was revolution: and revolution in the interest of the Slaveholding oligarchy. The national conscience and sagacity, however, were too strong: the Union and progressintennal language of insects. Bees and ive free society were saved. In 1868 the same spectacle is presented. The war is over. But the passion and purposees of its chief instigators remain. Defeat in the effort to destroy the Union has not taught them love of the Union. Profound hostility to the principles of society which have prevalled, and to an interpretation e character of the government which has triumphed, does not sink into acquies-cence without further struggle. Folled in the field, what chance is there in political Oppressed with debt, strained intrigue? by long and severe exertion of every kind, vexed by the delay of complete pacification, selves and are seen in the hive no more, perishing every one, and quitting all the is not the country an army fatigued after its victory, sleeping upon the field, and fatally exposed to one daring, desperate assault? This was the question with which the old, penetrated with roots, and for years, with stores of now useless honey which they additions of top-dressings, and a coat of had labored so industriously to collect for the use of themselves and of the larva. On the contrary, should the queen be put positive, ruling element of the Democratic into a wire cage, placed at the bottom of the hive, so that her subjects can touch party entered its Convention the Northern wing, which that element despises, had suggested in advance some acknowledgment of actual events. The and feed her, they are contented, and the business of the hive proceeds as usual. is not confined to bees. Wasps and ants, and probably other insects exercise it. It

war, it said, cautiously, may have been a mistake, but it must be honestly paid for. Reconstruction may be unconstitutional, but it is accomplished, and can be reversed caterpillar is placed near an aut's nest a most curious scene will often arise. A only in the way itself provides. The party, justly or unjustly, has become such a stench in the national nostrils that it may be better to take a candidate from solitary ant will perhaps discover it, and eagerly attempt to draw it away. Not being able to accomplish this, it will go up to another ant and, by means of the antenwithout its lines. Indeed, said this wing of the party, with an air of valor, on the very day before the Convention met, very day before the Convention .met, if the Southern delegates take part in

separate and bring up reinforcements of the action of the Convention, they must autholent number is collected to enable It may be imagined with what disdain them to drag the caterpillar to their nest.the Southern delegations read these words in a paper which their mere distant frown had forced to renounce its candidate. They two feet square and three inches thick fell Fascination of Snakes. came to the Convention led by Wade Hampton, a relentless South Carolina rebel, who declared upon his way to take WHEN I was engaged as a surveyor, had frequent opportunities of seeing snakes, and as I stood one day very slug-gishly leaning over a fence, I saw a large his seat that the cause of the rebellion was not yet lost. Wade Hampton, the rebel, and Vallandigham, the Copperhead, combined, and ruled the Convention. Inrattlesnake in as pretty a coil as a painter could have desired. The only apparent stead of recognizing actual events, their iving part of it was its head, which move effort was to undo the result of sever to and fro. My eyes fell upon it, and immediately 1 lost power to move. I felt surprised—dizzy—and indifferent. How long I was so I do not know, but my presyears. The spirit of the two men made the platform. Vallandigham pet into it repudiation, which is national diagrace; and Wade Hampton the reversal of reure against the fence caused a piece of he timber to fall; the movement aroused construction, which is rebel revenge. Then Horatio Seymour was made candidate for President, who had declared that ne, and made my fascinating enemy glide the success of the war would be the ruin of the Union; and Frank Blair for Vice horror, sickness and fainting that came over me effects me even while I tell it President, who had insisted that reconstruction should be subverted by force, and who said that he wished to be nomi-Another says: "I was passing through Maryland with three others, when one was observed to stop behind without any assignable cause; his companions called nated upon that declaration only. After eight years the spirit of the old slaveholdn, but he not moving, one returned and ors—arrogant, inhuman, un American, barbarous—which had been laboring to deers-arrogant, upbraided him with indifference of their companionship, but not moving, he came up close to him, and taking him by the stroy the Government by force, and only because it promised peacefully progressive liberty, returned to its familiar areas, a Democratic National Convention, and imarm, pulled him towards him, saying, Why do you linger, man? He now ob-served his eyes were fixed, and directing mediately resumed control of its old ma-chine—the Democratic party—to secure its his to the object of vision, saw an im-mense rattlesnake half bowing and half old purpose; exclusive political power. Could any misfortune be so disastrous crawling toward him. His companion heard him ejaculate 'he will bite me! he o civilization as the restoration of such a will bite me!' and replying with the jerk or pull he gave him, he said, 'Yes, he will spirit and such a party to power in this Government, which is truly the van-guard

of equal constitutional liberty? Think of Wade Hampton, of Robert Toombs, of Howell Cobb, of Vallandigham, of Pen-dleton, of Seymour, of Forrest, of Fer-nando Wood, with a policy founded upon

their declarations and principles, succeeding Abraham Lincoln and the policy of the war for the Union! Is that by any

possibility or sophistication a policy of peace or an era of anything but the most

an citizen, still open to argument and re lection, honestly suppose that the spirit of

offer to the country; and it could not have

done a greater service to civilization. Had

inprincipled minority, instead of its re-

entless and haughty majority—had it reiled its hatreds and its hopes—it might

have pushed its hand nearer to the power and plunder it burns to clutch. But it de-

ploys upon the open field. It flaunts its black flags in the sunlight. It loudly de-

mands repudiation, disgrace, anarchy. It eagerly threatens civil war if the country

it followed the advice of its shrewder

xasperated hatreds?

Does any Ameri-

trate into his arms, and was very faint and sick, and it was long ere he recovered .-Notes by a Traveler. Agricultural Jokes.

end, and turning to his friend, he fell pros-

The enchantment was now at an

te you sure enough if you

away.

THE Ohio Furmer lets off the following Large horses are generally most admired y farmers; but farmers are most admired generally based upon knowledge and industry; the swine will always get most that nose most.

Farmers are like fewls, neither will get full crops without industry.

Because a man who attends a flock of sheep is a shepherd, makes it no reason

that a man who keeps cows should be a We like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs around his home, but do not like to see him use

rails, poles, and boards to prop-a gate with An Amusing Exchange of Pulpits.

THE Rahway (N. J.) Advocate, of July 30, relates the following incident:
"The First Baptist and the First Methodist Churches in Rahway had each ardist Churches in Rahway had each arranged to have their pulpits supplied by a clergyman named Miller, who was to be found at the railroad depot at Elizabeth on Supplied the railroad depot at Elizabeth on Supplied the railroad depot at Elizabeth on Supplied what made those years—and answer!

BRANDING criminals is abolished Fun calls Cyrus W. a Field for enter THERE are 1,300 Indigent clergymen in England.

Eight hundred Americans are summer ng at Dresden. THERE Is a firm in Syracuse by

ame of Settle & Burst, A sox of the Sultan is on the way to France for an education,

VARIOUS TTEMS.

John Broughan talks of forsaking the trama for novel writing. THE Louisville Journal has seen som white blackberries.

THE cattle plague has broken out it Boston has a weekly called the New Ingland Base Ballist. THERE are about 3,300,000 vines in California vincyarda.

LONDON has a home for lost and starving that you may depart in smiles, while all logs found in the streets. NINETEEN couples were divorced in Hartford last month.

ntroduced into England. THE new insane asylum at Poughkeep-tic is to have a Turkish bath. STEUREN, Maine, didn't have a clear nurise from May 4th to June 25th. Ir is believed that ten people puried alive in Berlin within a year. THE rust has struck the tobacco plant

adly in many parts of Connecticut. To ASCERTAIN whether a bull is mad-Twist his tail and punch his sides with a THE greatest glory is not in never

ailing, but in rising every time that we THE board for a pet dog is five dol-lars per week at the fashionable watering

VICTOR EMANUEL is writing an acnt of his reign, to be published after is death. THE sugar crop in the West Indies

PHILADELPHIA does less in life in-surance than any other city of half its THE preponderance of women over

ong the English Quakers, is twelve per cent. Six paupers recently died in Springfield, aged respectively 89, 90, 90, 91, 96, and 100.

BOLLED oranges are considered very good as a side dish by Japanese gourmands THE reported discovery of rich gold fields at the Cape of Good Hope is con-

Panis has a new journal which bears the astounding title of Bed Bugs in the

ridge, Mass. WHEN you go fishing, be sure and take before you start, for you may not get one after. No LESS than two hundred kinds of hats

re worn by men, and all fashionable, the resent season. THE wheat harvest in Minnesota is esimated at fifteen millions bushels, nearly louble that of last year,

in Fairfield, Conn., a few day since. Ir is estimated that there are two thousand news-boys and three hundred newsgirls in New York city.

hard pan. THE Sultan has a watch mounted on a

diamond the size of a silver dollar, a finger thick, and worth \$200,000. A PITTSFELD (Mass.) firm has paid \$60,000 for insurance in the last thirty lovers met by stealth and renewed their THERE is a man in a lunatic asylum in England who believes that the English

foundry in his stomach. Those who ought to know say there is not a bottle of pure wine in the United States, nor has there been for twenty-five | to force her into the arms of another, she

An eccentric blackbird has astonished

the good people of Leyden, Mass., by be-coming a domestic fowl and roosting with the chickens. A FEW days ago a gentleman well-known in Troy, N. Y., was married to his sixth wife. He buried his fifth wife less

than a year ago. A WEALTHY stock broker of New York city is about to erect a mammoth art gal-lery, for the use of the public, at an ex-

pense of nearly \$2,000,000. IRRITATING-After rolling all night in

Young women are to be taught by the Government of Prussia how to tend wounded soldiers. A detachment of flying ambulance wagons is set apart for this

from the clouds with the hall stones. A BRILLIANT lady at a ball in Saratogo

sent to a newspaper correspondent a memo-randum of the size of her waist and the great cost of her toilet. She understood the tricks of the market. JOHN HARVEY TUCKER, a London bar

rister, who was graduated at Yale College in 1796, died at Somerville, Bermuda, on the 20th ult. Yale now has only four sur-vivors among the graduates of the last cen-FARMER near Davenport, Iowa, while binding wheat, stuck a thorn into

his hand, poisoning it so as to kill and putrefy the flesh on his hand, and make inputation probably necessary. NAPOLEON and his family and guests lately had a spelling match. The Emperor missed nine times, the Prince Imperial

cleven, Prince Metternich six, and the literateur, Octave Feuillet, was the worst of all, having fourteen faults. The number of emigrants passing westward through the city of Milwaukee, during the past year, comprised 6,000 Nor-wegians, 3,000 Swedes, 1,000 Germans and a few hundred Bohemians, Hollanders, and

Frenchmen. THREE little girls of a Patterson, N. J. family recently murdered a neighbor about their own age, by throwing her in a well, to obtain her fine clothes. One of the murderesses, Sarah Long, ten years old, is arrested now for larceny at

Newark. THE entire district swept by the great flood in Baltimore is coated with a sticky, slimy mud to the depth of six or eight inches, and the smell arising from the mixture is very offensive and dangerous to the health of the city.

Tue number of cigars sold per day Broadway, New York, is estimated at 20,000. Broadway expends upon its cigars \$3,300 per day, or \$2,050,850 yer year. It is estimated that in the city of New York Wade Hampton is more the spirit of peace and fraternal union than that of General 75,000,000 cigars are consumed yearly, the total cost of which is \$9,750,000. Grant, or that the career and the declara-tions of Frank Blair promise wiser coun-sels than those of Schuyler Colfax? Yet this is the sharply defined issue which the Democratic party has chosen to offer to the country, and it could not be A RICHMOND lady sent a silver urn to

an auction to be sold. It was the last of her once great wealth. The people present who knew her made up a heavy purse, put it in the urn, and sent it back to the OWner, W. C. RAYMOND, near Codar Rapids, Iowa, lost his voice for two weeks, in con-

equence of sun-stroke. He suddenly recovered it the other day by an almost compulsory effort to halloo at a team likely to run away. A LARGE rock, weighing about twelve ons, broke loose from the side of Lookout Mountain, recently, and rushing down, struck the dwelling of Mr. Geo. Ashcroft,

instantly killing his wife and her infant and injuring scriously three other chil-

trees seem to have been almost entirely

An American student at Heidelberg rather astonished the German youth there by accepting a challenge and choosing pis-tols. Their ridiculous sword fights were too small play for him. He shot his an-tagonist dead, and since then Americans are allowed to study in peace.

THE mechanics employed on the United States Court-House and Post Office building being erected in Springfield, Ill., are working on the eight-hour system, and receiving full pay at the old rates.

A PUBLIC clock at Sherburne Falls is so unmusical in its striking, that a dying woman, as she heard its sounds for the last time, remarked; "Oh, sister, how I do pity you who must stay here and listen to that awful clock." WHEN the Hindoo priest is about to

baptise an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiments: "Little baby, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around thee smile. Contrive so to live around you weep.

THE number of thrashing machines in the country is set down at 225,000, and it WATER-PROOF suits for ladies are being is estimated that they can save five per cent more of the grain than the fluil. This would save the country more than 19,000,000 bushels of grain, worth at least #30,000,000. A MAN named Allen, leader of a gang

of thieves, recently imprisoned at Man-chester, N. H., had a key constructed of tin, with which he could open almost any door of the prison, and with six other escape, when they were detected. On Sunday, the 10th ultimo, as Mr. W.

H. Wilson, Quartermaster's clerk at Brazos de Santiago, was taking a stroll on Padre Island, he accidentally stumbled on an old iron box, about four inches square, which was found to contain diamonds, emeralds and rubies, worth at least \$100,000. DR. WOOLSEY, President of Yale Col-

lege, in an article designed to show the necessity of a revision of the loose legisla-THE sugar crop in the West Indies tion governing the marital relations, says promises to be a very large one this that in Connecticut during the last eight years there were 2,010 divorces, or nearly one to every eleven of the marriages in the State. FROM July 20 to August 5, 2,724 emi-

grants arrived at the port of New York, making a total of 132,875 against 154,289, arrived to same time last year. The com mutation of passengers amounted to \$358, 520.22, and the disbursements to \$315, There is a balance in bank, at date, of \$111,267.94.

. THE OUTLAW.

In the year 18- there lived in Iredell county, North Carolina, a Presbyterian minister by the name of Curry. He was a man in comfortable circumstances, of most excellent reputation, with a large family of sons and daughters. MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is writ-ng a novel at her summer retreat at Stock-noted for his sprightliness, his activity,

and courage.

Many are the incidents recorded of his early days, wherein he displayed his bravery and won the respect and admiration of his schoolmates. He seemed impulsive, generous, and the possessor of many noble qualities.

From childhood Nixon Currry was in

ove. His fair one was a girl somewhat younger than himself, attending the same shool with him. She returned his affect A METEORIC stone about the size of a tion, and so ardently were they attached to one another that, what is most rare in childhood, no rival was ever suffered to come between them.

Thus they grew up in a delicious dream of the future, and as their years increased Pries have been driven one hundred and so apparently did their passion for each sixty feet in San Francisco without finding other. At fifteen this was so evident that their parents forbade all interviews between them. Her parents were the very F. F.'s of North Carolina, and they had and could easily secure more brilliant pros

dedges to each other. Lucy promised that whatever should occur she would never wed any one else, and Nixon vowed Government wishes to build an iron to stand by her so long as a breath of life remained in his body. At length, at the age of eighteen, when Lucy's relatives were doing their utmost

> fled with her true and devoted love. They were immediately pursued and overtaken, when the enraged Nixon Curry, brought to bay, turned and shot his rival and one of the others, and renewed his flight. The pursuit was hot, but he succeeded in cluding them, and took refuge in the Alleghany Mountains, near the sources of

the Catawba. Here really begins the extraordinary career of Nixon Curry. Under the plea of necessity, he took up the profession of robber, and speedily rendered his name fa-mous by the number and character of his exploits. Without attempting to give any of the minor incidents, it should be stated your berth at sea, till you are miserably of the minor incidents, it should be stated ill, to have a steward open your door in the morning and ask you "if you'll have a fresh roll for breakfast."

exploits. Without attempting to give any of the minor incidents, it should be stated that the young robber never took a life for the sake of plunder, although he did it again and again to avoid arrest. again and again to avoid arrest.

The Governor of North Carolina offered \$5,000 for his apprehension, and many parties, tempted by the offer, engaged in pursuit. They frequently gained sight of the notorious bandit: more than once the crack of his death-dealing rifle was heard from some adjoining rock; but never were they able to discover his retreat or bring

im to bay.
Suddenly all rumors of his daring conontinued, he was seen no more in North Carolina. It was judged that his quarters vere becoming too hot for safety, and he had, therefore, removed them while the opportunity remained to him.

During the first settlement of the fertile ilta bordering on the St. Francis, now in the State of Arkansas, an emigrant made his appearance, calling himself John Hill He rapidly became the most popular man in the settlement. Although of moderate means, he was sober, industrious, generous, and of extended hospitality, and such continued to be his character in the country which he had adopted for a period extending over about a dozen years.

During all this time, not a quarrelsome ord occurred between him and any of his neighbors; and yet all knew that it was rom no lack of courage on the part of Hill for of all the hunters that pierced the jungles of cane in the "Great Swamp," or de-scended by torchlight into the howels of ended by torchlight into the he Ozark Mountains, he had the reputa tion of being the most fearless. He was overwhelmingly elected again and again to the Territorial Legislature, and distinguished himself by his powerful and impassioned elequence, and speedily became a leader in the ranks of his own party. He was a member of the Convention which

formed the State Constitution, and was re-elected to represent his county in the Senate of Arkansas,

And now began his second series of misortunes. Hill's most intimate neighbors were the Strongs, four brothers of considerable wealth, a great deal of ambition and in the phrase of the country, "famous fighters." A close and cordial intimacy fighters." grew up between them and Hill, and the latter, most unfortunately and unguardedly, made George, the eldest, confidant of his previous history. It so happened that George had a most ambitious desire for colline distinction. litical distinction, and made a request of

Hill that he should resign his seat in the Senate in his favor. Hill refused, and the

brothers conspired for revenge.

Sending to North Carolina, they pro cured a copy of the reward offered for Nixon Curry, the notorious robber. The four, powerful and determined as they dared not attempt his capture alone, but secured the assistance of a dozen men, and made the attempt to capture Hill in his own house. The latter never forgot his daily peril. He always carried an enormous double-barrelled shot gun, two long rifle pistols, and a formidable knife. The attack of the Strongs proved a

dreadful one for themselves. Two of the brothers were shot dead, while six of the others were badly wounded, several of them mortally, when the rest of them were glad to withdraw for the time. This affair caused the most unbounded excitement In Russia, for a distance of nearly forty miles around St. Petersburg, immense numbers of trees were destroyed by the rigor of last winter. Many caks, ash, and walnut suffered greatly, and the maple

hest be shown by the two following ex-tracts from the Little Rock Gosette. The first appeared when Hill became so popular during the days of the Convention:
"Among the truest friends of the people

of all in the present Convention may named John Hill, of St. Francis. energy, eloquence and courage fully entitle him to the place he holds, and, as, we trust, will long retain-that of the leader of the

Arkansas Democracy."

The second extract is taken from the same paper for May, 1840:

***IRoody.Afray.—A desperate rencounter occurred in St. Francis last week. Two distinguished citizens were killed, and

up with the victim.

Hill packed up hastily and set out with his wife and children for Upper Arkaneas, where he knew of the existence of a band of desperadoes that he had reason to be lieve would protect him. He was pursued by over a hundred of the citizens, many of them unarmed, and attending only for "Who is this man?" was the question the purpose of witnessing the sport and which rose spontaneously to the lips of securing a part of the munificent reward his deliverers. But all efforts to ascertain leath-dealing gun.
The gallantry of the action, and Hill's

incredible bravery, operated in his favor Many were unwilling to hurt so intrepida character; others were sfraid; a panic was created, and Hill pursued his way un-Subsequent attempts were made to ar-

rest him, but all resulted tragically or ludicrously to those attempting it. It was known that Hill could never be taken alive, and many began to believe that he could not when dead.

The constant pursuit and hunting him changed his nature. He became morose and sour, and unable to follow any regular business. He resorted to the gamb table for the support of his family. became a drinker, too, and was speedily transformed into a most bitter and quarelsome opponent.

If Hill had been famous among the

nountains of North Carolina, he now became doubly so. Excepting, perhaps that prince of duellists, James Bowie, there ever was a man who inspired more terror. Men who had acquired a wide reputati for deeds of daring turned pale when they encountered John Hill sought quarrels on the slightest pretext | ed it, failed, and gave it up confused and accepted all manner of insults from him, without a single word of remonstrance, One day in September, 1845, while he was seated at the breakfast-table, Hill burst

nto tears. 'What is the matter, dear?" inquired his wife. "I have had a dreadful dream. It is a warning. I know I shall die before sunset. Cogether we have encountered perils and hardships; you abandoned wealth and position for my sake, and you have never spoken an unkind word to me. We have loved from childhood, and that love has never known abatement. It is this that troubles me—not regard for self. It is in-

also distresses me." These were the exact words of Hill as estified by his wife and children. His wife told him-Then, my dear husband, do not go to

(The Circuit Court of Pope county, in which Hill resided, it should be remarked, was in session.)

as in session.)
"Yes, my wife, I must go," he replied, not seek to avoid death, but meet it bravely." Then turning to his son William, a bright boy of 13, he told him to go and get the Bible, and upon it he made him wear to kill the man that killed his 'Here comes Moses Howard, father; he

will protect you," remarked Mary, the eldest daughter, as she descried the young man approaching.

The youth, who was a fine, powerful ooking man, chatted a few minutes with

the family, and then went out with Hill, who shaved and dressed himself with particular neatness, and embraced his wife with the warmest affection, and with tears in his eyes, before leaving.

As soon as the two reached town, Hill began drinking deeply, and showed a more quarrelsome disposition than ever. He inlted everybody that crossed his path, and

all the entreaties of the young man failed to pacify him. Finally he declared that he would clear the court house, and dashed into the court room with fury depicted in his countenance. Judges, lawyers, jury, spectators, all made a rush for the door. one man who lagged behind was seized by Hill and beaten unmercifully,
Young Howard caught hold of the in forlated man and attempted to restrain him, when, glaring like a tiger, he turned

upon the youth and struck him to the earth. Before he could rise Hill sprang upon him, and commenced pounding him.
"For God's sake, stop. Hill! Don't you know me, your friend—Howard?" Hill seemed to grow more furious each noment, and finally clutched a pistol, determined to take his friend's life, Howard.

seeing the crisis had come, seized the bowie knife that protruded from his vest and buried it in his bosom. "The dream is fulfilled!" exclaimed Hill, with a smile of singular sweetness that lingered on his naturally handsome face after he was a corpse. He then died

without a groan. Howard looked down into his face, as if nable to realize what he had done. Then e burst into tears. "God knows I would not have done it if I could have helped it, but it was either your life or mine."

He turned away with a gloomy air, and upon the instant disappeared. He was never seen in Arkansas again, but several years after a trader brought the news that he was living at San Antonio, Texas.

Were we writing fiction, we should here lay aside the pen; but as we are giving facts simply, which can be substantiated

duty compols us to add another incident before this tale is ended. It will be remembered that Hill enjoined upon his son to avenge his death. Faithfully did that son obey the command. When he had reached his sixteenth year he left for Texas. He was gone several months. When he returned, he said to

his mother:

"It is done, mother! Poor Howard!. I pitied him, but I had to do it."

The Butte county (Cal.) Press, in reciting the above, says: "There are those who disbelieve this story, but it is true in every particular. We knew Nixon Curry, and a more brave, honorable, and candid man prior to the affair with the Strongs, never breathed. The writer has omitted to mention two facts—first, that Curry was under the influence of strong drink when he revealed the strange history of his early life, although he was a very temperate man. The second omission is, that Mose Howard, spoken of, was the betrothed of Curry's supremely beautiful daughter Mary.

The Power of Music.

Essays almost without number have The latter oever forgot been written on the power of music, but He always carried an none of them have so touchingly and so powerfully shown its wonderful effective-ness as the following narrative, which we find in the New York Journal of Music: One evening squee time since, as Mr. Theodore E. Perkins was sitting in the room of the Howard Mission, New York, conversing with the Rsv. Mr. Van Meter, they were interrupted by a wild looking

Perhaps the state of public feeling can now I'm lost!" and drawing a bowie kaife from under his vest, he was about to plunge it into his bosom, when Mr. Van Meter sprang forward and caught his arm. Seeing that it would be useless to attempt to wrest the knife from his grasp, Mr. Van Meter sought to distract the man's atten-tion from his suicidal purpose; but the unfortunate creature was seized with a fit of delerium tremens and became unman-

Mr. Perkins, not knowing what else to do, sat down to the meiodeon and began to play and sing, "Come ye disconsolate." The effect was magical. The man was sufficiently calm for Mr. Van Meter to The man was occurred in St. Francis last week. Two distinguished citizens were kilied, and three others dangerously wounded. The difficulty resulted from an attempt to arrest John Hill, a member of the last Leg islature, and formerly of the State Conven tion, who, as it is alleged, is the notorious robber Nixon Curry, who committed such atrocities fifteen years ago in the mountains of North Carolina."

A requisition was sent by the Governor of North Carolina demanding the surrender of Nixon Curry. The Governor of Arkansas published an additional reward for the arrest of John Hill; and thus between the two, it seemed as if it was about up with the victim.

By this time, Mrs. Van Meter, who march him up and down the room, while march him up and down for continued to play and sing. From "Come ye disconsolate," he struck into "Jesus, to Thy dear arms I fice." The effect was still marked. After singing that beautiful hymn, Mr. Perkins commence "Flee as a bird to your mountain." As the strains of this exquisite of the antie ties and the mitter is a sure indication of poor digestion. Went dearly proof dear the struck into "Jesus to Thy dear arms I fice." The effect was still marked. After singing that beautiful hymn, Mr. Perkins commence "Flee as a bird to your mountain." As the strains of this exquisite of the antie ties and the mid the latter is a sare indication of poor digestion. We assert the entire attent or open dearly poor dearly part of the antie ties and the mid the latter is a sare indication of o march him up and down the room, while Mr. Perkins continued to play and sing. and as soon as the weeping stranger be-came sufficiently composed, she gave it to him. That quieted his nerves and re-newed his strength, and in a little while

that was offered for his apprehension. Hill who he was proved fruitless. He perwas overtaken at Conway Court House by these meu, and halting his wagon and adminishing his wife and children to keep their places, he marched forth with his death-dealing gun.

The delivered for his apprehension. Hill who he was proved fruitless. He persistently refused to give his name, or to furnish any clue to his residence or identity. Mr. Perkins accompanied him to the St. Nicholas hotel, where he took a room under an assumed name. But in his conversation he had chanced to men tion a clergyman living in Newport, R. I. immediately wrote to the clergyman, stating the case, and asking him to come to the city. The clergyman came by the first boat, and was taken at once to the hotel, where they fortunately found the poor man. The clergyman knew him well. He was a rich resident of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, highly connected, a married On coming into has patrimony, he had taken to dissipation, and the result is indicated in the foregoing sketch. But his day of salvation had come. The clergyman took him back to Hartford. He three off the thraldom to rum which had de-graded him. He took his former position graded him. He took his former position in society; and he is now living in Hartford, a respected Christian man, and affording in his own person and history the most remarkable instance of the triumph of music over delirium that has ever come to our knowledge.

Washington never made a speech In the zenith of his fame he once attempt abashed. In framing the Constitution of the United States, the labor was almost wholly performed in Committee of the Whole, of which George Washington was day after day the Chairman, but he made but two speeches during the convention of a very few words each, something like one of Grant's speeches. The convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit; and historians affirm that had it not bee for his personal popularity and the thirty words of his first speech, pronouncing it the best that could be united upon, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, troubles me—not regard for sell. It is independent of the sell of words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience, when Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness and goodness of a man is easured by the length of his speech es, or their number.

Costar Nowhere.

We find the following item in the Virginia (Nevada) Trespass, July 15 "A miner, stopping at one of the boarding and lodging houses between Taylor street and the Divide, was troubled a good deal by bed-bugs, and resolved to start the after them. She contended that there were no bugs in the house-she had never seen one in her room, nor felt one: but that did not satisfy our lodger, as he didn't occupy the same room, and was positive there was at least a quart of bugs in lose proximity to his bed. He procured a mall bottle, and began to catch and bottle bed-bugs. He persevered until he had caught and cooked up several dozen of the pestiferous insects; and after keeping the "poor little birds" cooped up until they were nearly starved, slipped into the land-ady's room one evening and deposited the contents of the bottle under the old wo man's pillow, It is unnecessary to say that she made it "mighty hot" for bed-bugs about that house the next day. The miner says he never saw such relentless war waged against bed-bugs before.

THE body of Gen. Halpine was laid out in military uniform. The coffin was of rosewood, thickly studded with silver screws, and at the sides were six heavily plated handles. The upper half of the casket was of glass. Below the inscription there was draped an American flag and near it an officer's shake and sword The remainder of the space was occupied by wreaths and crosses of immortelles. On a stand at the head of the coffin was a harp of immortelies, with the words "Ire land's loss" ingeniously worked in.

Ir isn't what people eat, but what is di-gested, that gives strength and flesh; it sn't what people say, but what they mean hat determines acts; it isn't the color of the sky, but the direction of the wind, that shows what the weather is to be; it isn't what is on a lady's face but what is in her heart, that indicates her nature. Make a

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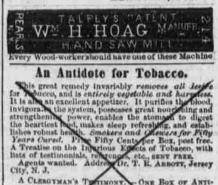
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